

DATE _____

20. *Indica*

[No. 143.

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ARRIVALS.

numeral for Eastern Mail.
reduced but increased by each day—F. M.
Chattanooga. It is 10
thousand stronger than Wells.
The British mail packet, F. M.
terday with dispatch from the City
the 26th, and Vera Cruz to the 1st days 4 P. M.
lan arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, and 5th
touched at Mirlid in Martinique. A Saturday
ter place the Emperor liberated and
with him four of the prisoners condemn
hard labor by Forey. He also liberated
others and paid their passage to Vera
distributed two thousand francs among
remislade, and promised to attend the 8th
case immediately on his arrival in the
Mexico. S. P. M.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. "Herald."]

CITY POINT, Va., May 11th.

The operations of our cavalry under the dashing General A. E. Kantz, of whose start I informed you in my dispatches of last week, have been on the most extensive scale, and resulted in great injury to the enemy and essential service to the Union cause. Late last evening some few of the wounded came in first, who informed me that a part of the division was closely following them; and from the former I have been enabled to gather some incongruous reports of their proceedings.

The order to advance was given on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and the division having been properly organized and prepared, the order to march early on the morning of the 5th inst., was obeyed with the greatest alacrity—Colonel S. H. Mix, Third New York Cavalry, commanding the First brigade, and Colonel G. P. Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Second brigade. Rations sufficient for the contemplated trip were provided, as also ammunition for the carbines, revolvers and mountain howitzers, and forage for the horses.

On leaving our entrenchments near Portsmouth, known as Getty's Station, General Kautz took the straight road to Suffolk, and from there to Andrew's Corners. The greatest caution was used in this advance. Flankers were thrown out to give the earliest alarm of an advancing foe, but no opposition was met, and before daylight of the 6th instant, our cavalry reached Windsor bridge. Finding no rebel force here, General Kautz pushed on to the left of Isle of Wight Court House, where a small rebel force was encountered, who fired a volley into our troops and skedaddled. Lieut. Preidhomme, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant General to Colonel Spear, was badly wounded. He made his way, however, to Fort Powhatan, and was brought here on the steamer Curlew the next day. Company A, of the Eleventh Cavalry, led the advance.

On the second day the column in a body left a tuckwater bridge, and went to Whitford Station on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. The opposition met thus far from the enemy was but slight, and was mostly from guerrillas. From Whitford Station our forces proceeded to Littleton, where they forded the Nottoway river and continued their march on and through Stony creek bridge, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railroad, which was reached on Saturday night. At this place the Third New York Cavalry encountered a rebel force commanded by Colonel Tabb, who gave them battle, and our loss consisted of one Lieutenant killed and some eight or ten men wounded. The rebels, however, were routed, with a loss equal to if not more than our own. This finished the third day's work, which was intermixed with that of the second.

Colonel Spear's brigade was here detached on the next morning, and pushed forward to a station seven miles from Stony creek, toward Weldon. Owing to the density of the woods some of our men were dismounted to act as skirmishers. A rebel force met our troops and commenced to fire on them. Having superior numbers, the enemy had the advantage of the

fight, and drove our men from the woods. At this point, however, reinforcements from the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who were also dismounted, arrived, and after a sharp engagement the rebels were in their turn driven, and the woods cleared effectually. Our loss consisted of one man killed and eight wounded.


Having pursued the enemy a distance of three miles, our troops returned and set fire to the station, destroying some two hundred thousand dollars worth of pork and a large amount of grain. A quantity of the latter our men appropriated to use for their cattle.


Leaving the station, Spear's brigade met the 3d Y. Y. and 1st District of Columbia cavalry some three miles the other side of the station, engaging a heavy force of rebels under Tabb. It appears that the latter, after meeting our troops on the railroad, retired to his entrenchments. Our cavalry dismounted and charged the batteries, but having no infantry to support them, were compelled to retire, which they did in good order. The few wounded we had gathered up, most of them being able to ride their own horses. Being on a straight road and only 9 miles from Petersburg, General Kautz turned off the highway and commenced the march toward City Point, where he arrived last evening.

The result, as near as I can ascertain from the disjointed statements of the wounded men who came in advance of the main column, is the destruction of an immense track of railroad, which will somewhat interfere with existing rebel arrangements. After traveling for six days, exhausting all the rations taken along, Gen. Kautz, not being able to subsist on the enemy, came to the base to replenish. Forage was found plenty, but the country he raided through is entirely depleted of provisions.

Our loss, considering the large force and extent of territory traveled over, and engagements fought, was very slight. The entire number, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to but 45 in killed and wounded. The wounded have been sent forward by Dr. Chas. McCormick, the efficient Medical Director, to Fortress Monroe, where they will be cared for by Dr. Eli McClellan, Acting Medical Director to Old Point. Your correspondent with the cavalry corps will furnish the details of the expedition. My statement is only such as I could pick up from the wounded.

Life is like a theatre, in this respect: that although during the performance we hold higher and lower place, we all mix in one common stream when the play is over and we go home.

 In families well ordered there is always one firm and sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The essence of all fine breeding is in the gift of conciliation.

 Mr. Day advertises the loss of his dog; Brown hopes he will succeed in finding his dog; for if "every dog has his day," he doesn't see why every Day should not have his dog.

DRINK WATER.—From water Venus was born. It is the mother of beauty, the girdle of earth, and the marriage of nations.


A GOD OF TASTE.—At the opening of the new "Free Church" at Crathie, in Scotland, Dr. Guthrie said :

I highly approve of the resolution of our friends that led them to build such a house as this ; because there is no greater mistake in the world than to fancy that while God is a God of holiness, a God of power, and of justice, He is not also a God of taste, just as much as he is a God of anything else that is lovely and good. And how do I prove that ? you may ask. I prove that by just asking you to go to the sea-shore and find out for me a shell that is not pretty. I prove that by asking you to go to those meadows and find out a flower that is not pretty. Let me tell you that the flowers would have produced their kind according to the law although they had never been painted. It is not necessary for the rose and the lilly that the one should blush so beautiful a red, and the other bloom as white as snow. God has made a useful flower—a useful rose and useful lilly—and then painted them. It is as certain as that the Bible is true that He is a God of taste, as much as He is possessed of those other attributes. And therefore it is, I say, that I rejoice in the erection of such a building for God's service. One old stupid notion was—we abhorred Popery so much that we recoiled to the other side—that God was never so well worshipped as in an ugly house. It is a great mistake—a mistake contrary to the Bible—contrary to reason and common sense.

BETROTHAL OF THE COUNT DE PARIS.

A lady correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Paris, says:

We mentioned the rumor of a projected marriage between the Count de Paris and a Spanish Princess. It is no longer a rumor. The ceremonies of betrothal took place two weeks since at the palace of Saint Selme, which was illuminated like the seraglio of the Sultan—the lights being concealed in bouquets of flowers—filling the air with a soft halo and a delicious perfume. The bride was dressed in pale green silk, with a scarf of the same, a diadem of pearls and diamonds, with necklace and bracelets to match. The young *Infantas* were dressed in white, with blue and rose colored ribbons. The Duchess de Montpensier wore a robe of gold-colored silk, trimmed with a profusion of lace. The benediction was given by the Archbishop of Seville, and the contract signed by him, the Captain General of Andalusia, and many others. The whole being performed with the pomp and state becoming a Princess who hopes and expects one day to be Queen of France, as no doubt she will.

 A country schoolmaster thus describes a money lender : "He serves you in the present tense ; he lends you in the conditional mood ; keeps you in the subjunctive, and ruins you in the future."

✎ If you would pass for more than your value, say little. It is easier to look wise than to talk wise.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
303 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
 " " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
 Particular attention given to purchases for Utah agents.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1864.

The Loyal Masses.

By the San Francisco papers we have detailed accounts of enthusiastic meetings in that city ratifying and accepting the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson as our standard bearers in the coming campaign. Other California Union Journals speak in excellent terms of the entire satisfaction of loyal people everywhere throughout the State, with the results of the Baltimore Convention. Nor does the State of California stand alone. The whole Pacific slope is with her and we chronicle the fact with the more pleasure, inasmuch as, owing to the exceedingly large number of renegade northern men "with southern principles," and southern men without the nerve to stay and fight where their sympathies lead them—who have emigrated to the various sections of this coast within the last two years, a different result in this region would not at all have surprised us—while we are proportionately glad to see that our forebodings (founded as we thought, upon pretty good data) turn out to be groundless, and that the Union leaven is permeating the entire mass of the population.

It is needless to say that throughout the entire East the tide of popular sentiment is so strong in favor of our ticket for the Presidential campaign, that the running of one, two or fifty candidates on any other ticket nominated by any Convention or set of Conventions would and will be but a farce, and no sane man really doubts the re-election of President Lincoln, though for ulterior objects some may profess to do so. This is just as it should be. Unanimity is what is wanted among ourselves, and this display of it has more effect against the rebels than would a dozen pitched battles, while the credit of the country abroad is thereby propped and sustained.

The telegraphic news now being received over the wires (the break having been repaired) is all of old date, but is highly encouraging, and we trust that by the time the operatives shall reach the latest dates, (which they will as soon as the private dispatches so long delayed by the interruption to the line shall have been finished,) we may have something to record which will enable us to celebrate our coming Fourth of July in a manner similar to the rejoicings of the last anniversary of that glorious day, wherever the fate of Vicksburg was known.

BANKING IN SALT LAKE.—Judging by outside indications, we should imagine that the Banks in this city are doing a thriving business;—at least whenever business leads us in that direction we find the counters fully occupied by vendors of gold dust and purchasers of exchange. A large exchange business is done, and we almost wonder now how the city so long managed to vegetate along without a bank. Ay! vegetate—that is the exact word, for until within the last two years, during which a certain amount of energy and enterprise has been imparted and has to a certain extent leavened the whole lump—the city had hardly in it vitality enough to preserve it from putrefaction.

GOING TO SALT LAKE.—We don't precisely know what the inducements are, but certain it is that many persons have lately gone and many more are preparing to go from this place to Salt Lake City. Their object is to accumulate greenbacks, not wives.—*Reese River Reville.*

Mr. Editor! The inducements are exactly the same which caused people to leave their homes in California and elsewhere to establish a large city where you now publish your able journal. Mines and good ones—feet, and valuable at that, are doing and about to do for us here, the same business that they have done and are doing for you.

BANNAK CITY EXPRESS CO.—This Company start new and convenient Concord wagons every Monday and Thursday from Salt Lake City for Bannack and intervening points. The service is regular and punctual, and we have yet to hear a complaint from any passenger or freighter by this enterprising company.

CHARIVARI AND MUSIC EXTRAORDINARY.—On Monday evening last about 9 o'clock, our ears were greeted with the most unearthly mingling of discordant sounds that we ever before seemed to ourselves to have heard. The hideous clangor emanated from somewhere in the vicinity of Morristown (better known by several less euphonious aliases) and on proceeding in that direction with a view of finding out particulars, we found a very good humored crowd indeed, ardent admirers, doubtless, of a newly married couple, (spending the honeymoon in that sequestered vale,—the gulch,—) and whose admiration and esteem were then and there evincing themselves by the medium of howls, shrieks, groans, cheers, buckets and mess-pans beaten with sticks, horse-fiddles, cow-bells, triangles and anything else calculated to lend a hand in the manufacture of a terrible uproar. We feel bound to say that in this object they were eminently successful, and that the din raised would have been highly creditable to Pandemonium itself. We were specially edified by the mimetic performances of such gentlemen as had, in their hurry, forgotten to bring their instruments with them, and very successfully competed with the animal itself in their imitations of the braying of a donkey, the mewing of a cat, the squealing of a pig, etc., *usque ad libitum*. The crowd was a good humored one and did not stay long enough to render the infliction intolerable, as would have been the case had they been otherwise disposed or remained longer.

MINING.—We daily hear of and see transfers of "feet" in Rush Valley and the other mining districts in this vicinity, and while we have no disposition to meddle with the business of other people—it being their own province to determine what suits them and what does not—we will be pardoned for saying, that before a year shall have elapsed, many of the sellers will reflect with regret on themselves for having sold at the comparatively nominal prices which now rule.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

NEW YORK, June 16th.

A special to the *Herald* from Beverly Court House, says: One of our surgeons left by Gen. Crook at Cloyd's Mountain in charge of the wounded, arrived here. He left ten days ago and reports the rebels repairing the New River bridge, which he presumes is completed by this time. This is important in the matter of feeding Lee's army, and forces Col. Harris, commanding Beverly, to be active in pursuing small bands of guerrillas. Hunter is all right.

The *World* says: Passengers who arrived by the Baltimore train last night, report a rumor current in that city when they left that Grant by a grand assault had carried Fort Darling and captured the garrison, sustaining comparative slight loss. It is also rumored that the gunboats had, by means of devils, (with which the monitors are provided) removed the torpedoes in the river, and were ascending the stream to engage the rebel iron-clads.

The *World's* Washington special says: We have just learned that a large amount of our wounded in the Wilderness suffered terribly a few days since, and that some had hobbled in on rude crutches sixty miles. A force with ambulances was sent, but found the rebels had been there and taken off about 200, leaving the worst cases. Some of these died on the way.

World's special says: The best military critics here say that Lee will be compelled to fight a battle at once or retreat from Richmond. It is not believed here that the defenses on the south side can be carried by a coup de main.

NEW YORK, June 18th.

The *Herald's* correspondent in the 7th corps gives the following account of the fight near Long Bridge. In crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, Crawford's division had the advantage; after crossing he at once pushed forward to the heights on the opposite side and firmly established himself and remained till daylight, when another division of the 5th corps took position near by. Here the corps remained all day, but not without an independent and most brilliant fight by Crawford's division. The cavalry being still in his advance, a portion was sent in the direction of Turner's Ford, across the Chickahominy; some toward White Oak Swamp, crossing at the latter crossing. The cavalry came upon the 1st and 2d South Carolina regiments of Hampton's brigade, and being inferior in numbers, sent back for infantry supports.

Crawford sent Gen. Bates' brigade, with instructions that the cavalry should get possession of the road and entrench. Very shortly after Lyle's brigade went to the assistance of the 1st brigade, followed by Collier's brigade. In some redoubts thrown up by McClellan, the enemy had placed three cannon, from which they kept up a vigorous cannonading and shelling our troops. Three objects were to be gained: 1st, to hold Long Bridge road, upon which were all our trains; 2d, silencing the guns of these redoubts; 3d, keeping possession of White Oak Swamp bridge. Barnes' battery of the 1st New York, was located so as to command the bridge and prevent the enemy from crossing over from that direction. Meantime the other batteries were directed to fire on these redoubts, and the counter cannonading was heavy and furious for some time. Our cavalry got out of ammunition, and at the same time were heavily pressed and compelled to fall back, which they did in considerable confusion, working through the infantry lines. The infantry, notwithstanding the cavalry panic, stood its ground, and punished the pursuing cavalry severely as they came within musket range. The enemy's cavalry, numbering 3,000, fell back, and did not show themselves again. From this time the fighting was between Crawford's division and the enemy's infantry, which arrived at 3 1/2 p. m. Brisk skirmishing ensued, and the enemy made an attack, but were so decisively repulsed that they did not venture to repeat it.

Steamer *Fulton* from Port Royal 15th: The rebels opened fire from Sullivan's and James Islands, which was replied to by our guns. No damage was sustained by us. At night the guns of Fort Putnam opened on a rebel steamer bound from Charleston to Sumter, laden with troops and supplies. She was disabled and run aground, and at daylight demolished by our guns. Deserters are constantly coming within our lines.

Herald's correspondent with Hunter, 12th, says the army is again advancing. Dispatches from Lee (captured) urged Imboden to hold out and he will reinforce him. Hunter is moving with a view to counteract the movement of the enemy, who are preparing to make a strong defense at Lynchburg.

The *Herald's* Charles City Court House correspondent, says the enemy appear to have been completely nonplussed by our last movement, and were twenty-four hours occupying the ground we left at Coal Harbor. They have since made a forced march for Malvern Hill, expecting us to occupy it, but that is not in Grant's programme.

CAPE RACE, June 13th.

Belgian from Liverpool 2nd and London-derry 3rd: Government was defeated in the Commons on the 1st, by ten majority.

CINCINNATI, June 13th.

Further reports of the fight of yesterday represent the rebel loss at 333 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners. Burbridge is supposed to be pursuing Morgan on the Central Road. He has destroyed \$200,000 worth of fine locomotives, and twenty-five cars at Lexington.

NEW YORK, June 13th.

A special to the *Post* says Chase urges as an amendment to the tax bill, two dollars on whisky and ten per cent. on income. The one hundred day men having in their ranks many clergymen and others of the best men in the State, on Saturday unanimously resolved to go to the front to fight. Special to the *Commercial* says the indications are that the railroads by which Richmond is supplied will soon be made unserviceable.

The Bank statement shows a decrease in notes of eighteen hundred thousand; an increase in specie of fifteen hundred thousand; of draft deposits, one million nine hundred thousand.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

The House to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Conference in disagreeing to the amendments of the Military Appropriation Bill. These amendments are principally in regard to making the pay of negro soldiers the same as that of white men, from July first. The report concludes as follows: "All persons of color who were free on the 19th of April, 1861, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment be entitled to receive the pay, bounty and clothing to which such persons were entitled by the law existing at the time of their enlistment." The report was concurred in by 70 to 58. The Senate had already adopted it.

An amendment to the Constitution bill repealing the \$300 clause in the Enrollment Act, and providing that hereafter no money shall be received from any drafted men relieving them from military duty, was moved, but on the passage of the bill the question was not seconded, and debate on the bill went over. Garfield introduced a short resolution, moving that no State declared in rebellion by the President, is entitled to appoint Electors for President and Vice President, and that no electoral vote from any such State shall be received, until both houses of Congress, by concurrent action, shall have recognized the State Government in such State. The House then took up a resolution of Hayes' of Pa., offered two weeks since, proposing a suspension of hostilities, and requiring the President to

adopt measures for assembling a Convention from all the States to adjust the difficulties between the North and South, on the basis of the Constitution. The House refused to suspend the rules for the introduction of the resolution. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, which was discussed at length.

WASHINGTON, June 13th, midnight.

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac to 8 o'clock this morning, say that the movement at that hour was in successful progress. No reports to-day from Sheridan.

The following dispatch from Burbridge commanding in Kentucky, has just reached here, he says: "I attacked Morgan at Cynthiana at daylight yesterday morning; after an hour's hard fighting I completely routed him, killing three hundred and wounding nearly as many more, and capturing nearly four hundred, besides recapturing nearly one hundred of General Hobbins' command, and over two thousand horses. Our loss in killed and wounded, is about one hundred and fifty. Morgan's scattered forces are flying in all directions. They have thrown away their arms and are out of ammunition, as well as wholly demoralized."

Dispatches from Butler 9 o'clock this evening, indicate no change. No further intelligence from Hunter. Signed: STANTON.

NEW YORK, June 14th.

The *World* says: It is now disclosed that the army under Grant has effected a change of base to the James river. All the movements of that army since the battle of Friday (3d) have aimed at this consummation, which was shadowed forth, though not declared, in Grant's dispatches, the raid of Sheridan, destruction of the railroad, and investment of Fort Darling, with a view to opening the James river for our gunboats. All this seems to indicate that every available force will be employed in the next offensive movement.

A special to the *World* says: Several boats arrived from the White House on Monday, leaving there on Sunday night; they bring no news proper for publication. There is much anxiety to hear from Sheridan's raid, which was to be a long and important one. The city is filled with rumors that Fort Darling is largely invested and must soon surrender, thus allowing our gunboats to pass up the James river further toward, if not into Richmond.

A special to the *Times* from headquarters army of the Potomac, 11 p. m., says: The past few days have been quite uneventful to the army of the Potomac. Our lines are scarcely nearer the enemy than was our position at the close of the battle on Friday. The troops on both sides are behind their entrenchments, and have kept up a desultory but useless fire, just sufficient to make it appear that their respective works are not vacant. Both armies have, in fact, been enjoying the repose which was needed after the hard fighting and rapid marching of the three weeks campaign from the banks of the Rapidan. To-day the silence is even more marked than before. The sound of musketry and artillery has been heard at intervals along our entire front, while a few blasts of artillery and explosion of shell remind the center of the line are the only reminders of the enemy's presence. From present indications it is not likely there will be fighting for several days to come, but a storm is brewing which may burst in quarters least expected by the enemy. It is not proper at this time to say precisely how Grant will attempt to discomfit the enemy.

Herald's correspondence off Point of Rocks on the Appomattox river, Va., dated 10th, says that at 8 o'clock a. m. on the 9th, the gunboats Commodore Perry and Gen. Putnam, opened fire on the rebel Fort Clifton, near Petersburg, which was readily answered by the gray backs. The Commodore Perry lay up the right branch of the river above Fort Waltham and between three and four miles from the rebel fort, while the Gen. Putnam being of lighter draught ran up the left branch within one and a half miles of the rebel works and delivered fire with such precision as to cause a partial abandonment of their works. As incessant fire was kept up on us until toward noon, when the fire from the gunboats having silenced the guns of the main fort they directed their fire entirely at the battery on the right, which had been the source of great annoyance to us during our engagement with the main battery. It was evident the rebels did not relish our mode of doing business, and retired. Firing from our side continued at intervals throughout the day; notice.

Reports received from the Potomac, dated 4th, 1864.

GRAPH COAL BED.
\$4 per ton.
can be supplied with Coal at this mine at low rate.
left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, well attended to.
GEO. W. CARLTON,
Tele. City, April 4th, 1864.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.
Postmaster General Blair, has this day let the whole service from Atchison, Kan., via Salt Lake to Folsom city, California, to John A. Hiestand of Lancaster, Pa., at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. This is for letter mail only between the Atlantic and Pacific coast.

WASHINGTON, June 16th.
The Richmond Enquirer of the 12th, says: A portion of Crook's and Averill's forces are on the Granville and Middlebrook road. Five hundred cavalry made a demonstration on Waynesboro on the 8th, but were repulsed by Imboden, and the enemy retreated to Staunton, burning Flaherty's depot. Four thousand men are moving down the valley to reinforce Hunter. The enemy have no supplies to subsist on and are subsisting on the country. The enemy again advanced but were again repulsed by Imboden.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15th.
A steamer from Bermuda Hundred reports that two army corps had crossed to the south side of the James river, last night, and that other portions of the army were crossing at various points. There was fighting this morning in the direction of Petersburg; result unknown. Grant and Butler were in consultation yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.
The Republican says a cavalry officer who left a point ten miles from the front, arrived this morning, and reports that firing was distinctly heard during Saturday night, in the direction of Bottom's Bridge, which crosses the Chickahominy twelve miles from Richmond, and seven miles northeast of Four Mile Creek, on the James River. Our informant says at the time he left, a report was just received that Gen. Hancock, after a desperate fight, had succeeded in dislodging the enemy and carrying the bridge at the point of the bayonet; that he held it, and that the whole army had successfully crossed at this point.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13th.
A dispatch to Gen. Ewing says Gen. Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The rebel loss is thirty killed and 400 prisoners. Besides the wounded. Their force exceeded ours. Morgan's command is divided and utterly demoralized—trying to get off in small squads. Col. Hancock and Gurrard are in pursuit of Morgan himself, who is said to be with a few hundred men northeast from Cynthiana. A dispatch from Falmouth this afternoon says, after the Cynthiana defeat, Hobson and part of his staff were sent under guard to Falmouth, but were recaptured by one of our scouting parties.

NEW YORK, June 14th.
The Saxony from Southampton let: The Memorial Diplomatique says the probable result of the negotiations will be that Holstein and Southern Schleswig will be detached from Denmark and be united to Germany and Northern Schleswig, and will be incorporated perpetually with Denmark. A proposal has been made and accepted for a prolongation of the armistice fifteen days longer. Fears gain ground that hostilities will again commence between the Danes and Germans. It is represented that public feeling energetically demands a resumption of hostilities the present season; it being especially favorable to the Danes, while delay will neutralize the Danish naval strength.

Additional by the Belgian. The Conference met on the 2d. Nothing definite was arrived at. It would meet again June 15th.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.
A bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law passed the House by 82 to 58.

NEW YORK, June 14th.
Northern Light arrived, reports that fire at Aspinwall on the 30th, destroyed two blocks, including the City Hotel. The loss is heavy. An attempt to assassinate Maxquerra had been unsuccessful. The Illinois was at Aspinwall on the 5th, waiting the arrival of the America at Panama, from San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.
The House joint resolution reported to extend the Overland Mail contract from the first of July, was read twice in full on the Speaker's table. The vote by which the Senate gold bill was recently laid on the table, was reconsidered. Hooper's substitute for first and sections was agreed to.

NEW YORK, June 14th.
Herald's correspondent says Sherman's losses amount to 10,000 wounded, all of whom were taken to Nashville and Louisville. The numerical force of the army have not been reduced but increased from the time we left Chattanooga. It is believed it is now many thousand stronger than when at Resaca.

The British mail packet Clyde arrived yesterday with dispatch from the City of Mexico to the 26th, and Vera Cruz to the 28th. Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th, having touched at Yucila in Marlinique. As the latter place the Emperor liberated and carried with him four of the prisoners condemned to hard labor by Forey. He also liberated eight others and paid their passage to Vera Cruz, distributed two thousand francs among the remainder, and promised to attend to their case immediately on his arrival in the City of Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Dep't of West Va.,
via Beverly, June 13th.

Hunter with the combined forces of Crook's and Averill's, moved from Staunton at 6 o'clock this a. m. We destroyed over three million dollars worth of rebel property at Staunton, two large cloth factories, four boot and shoe factories, and several extensive foundries. The expedition sent to Waynesboro has just returned, having destroyed several railroad bridges and torn up the track. Imboden's command is thoroughly demoralized. There is no force now of any account in Hunter's front, unless they are reinforced from Lee's army. Our prisoners not paroled numbering 1060, were sent through Buffalo Gap over the mountains, and have arrived safe at Hutto'sville, inside our picket lines, on their way north.

The World's Washington special of the 14th, says: There are rumors in town to-day, that Sheridan reached Gordonsville on his way to join Hunter in destroying the Richmond and Lynchburg railroad. It is understood he will pay a visit to Charlottesville, accomplish all the damage possible to the railroads and depots in his pathway. He is accompanied by a large cavalry and artillery force, fully able to cope with any body of the enemy with whom he may fall in. It was suspected at the time Sheridan started, that he would pass around the south side of Richmond and cut the railroad communication leading out of the city, but this portion of the duty has probably been entrusted to Kautz, who, once before raided over that territory, and is therefore, familiar with the country. Since Sheridan's destination has been disclosed, the importance of his movement is made apparent. Hunter's column will act vigilantly and effectively in the territory in which he is now engaged. His mission is understood to be not only to capture Charlottesville and Lynchburg, but to complete the thorough destruction of the railroads connecting them with Gordonsville. With Sheridan's assistance he may be enabled to penetrate still further into the country and effect the capture of Danville. It is well known that the railroad lines leading to the rebel Capital are now taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the inhabitants of Richmond and Lee's army. If these railroad lines leading to the immense fields and depots in west and southwestern Virginia and the Shenandoah valley, are cut off from the rebels, they will be compelled to send away all non-combatants and place the city in a state of siege.

The Times' special says: A scout from the front says Sheridan has not been heard from but is supposed to have reached Charlottesville on his way to Lynchburg.

The Tribune's correspondent with Sherman June 1st, says a concerted movement of gigantic importance, if successfully accomplished, will be accomplished to-day by McPherson commanding the army of Tennessee, and Hooker commanding the 20th army corps. The nature of this move the public should not at present know. We are on the eve of a bitter struggle; forty-eight hours may develop the plans of two cautious and determined Generals, intent on (the annihilation) if each other's legions.

WASHINGTON, June 11th.
The gold bill passed the House by 76 to 62, and went to the Senate with some amendments, which will probably be considered to-morrow. On motion of Wilson the Senate adhered to its amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers, and asked another committee of conference.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS

Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagon every

MONDAY & THURSDAY

From Great Salt Lake and Bannack Cities, connecting at Snake River.

Time, Four and One Half Days.

Their Cattle run daily between

Bannack and Virginia Cities.

Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the KOTANAY mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous mines.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
T. D. BROWN, Agent,
G. S. L. City.

Bannack, J 21ml

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK, to whom good wages and steady employment will be given. Enquire at the Mansion House, G. S. L. City, U. T.

Je201f

W. KEENTOFF,

WATCH MAKER.

GROESBECK'S BUILDINGS,

Cor. Main & Second South Temple Streets

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in the best possible manner.

J 16a1

NEW.

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can furnish any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.

\$100 BOUNTY!!

RECRUITS WANTED

IMMEDIATELY

FOR THE

3d Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's.

FOR the purpose of filling the ranks of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Cal. Vol's, the undersigned has been duly appointed Recruiting Officer and is now prepared to enlist men for this Regiment at

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Good Pay, a large allowance of Clothing, abundant and good Rations with ample Medical attendance. The bounty of one hundred dollars will be paid whenever the Soldier shall have been honorably discharged. Recruits will positively be mustered into the service immediately and will receive Pay, Rations, Clothing, etc., from the date of their enlistment. For further information apply personally at the Recruiting rendezvous, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to the undersigned.

W. H. DODDS,
Lieut. 3d Inf. C. V.,
Recruiting Officer.

Je131f

W. I. APPLEBY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

Clerk of the U. S. Supreme Court of Utah.

DEBTS COLLECTED, DEEDS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., carefully drawn up for the States and Europe. Dispositions, Acknowledgments, etc., taken according to law, for any of the States or Territories. Declarations for Citizenship attended to at the shortest notice and on liberal terms.

Offices at my residence, on Market street, one and a half blocks west of the Market House, Great Salt Lake City.

my 22 1f

G. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

my 71f

ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the Estate of J. A. Slade deceased, by the Probate Judge of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his place of business in Virginia City, for allowance, within ten months from this date, as they will be forever barred.

Virginia City, Idaho Ter. Je20 3 8]

GEO. H. PARKER,
Administrator.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Consisting in

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

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Redington & Co.'s

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the aches that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railway car, or by sea sickness or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger, as none other is pure and reliable.

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
416 and 418 Front street,
San Francisco

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of crummy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S

INDIAN

VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure sores on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the tooth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all sores of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found valuable for children eating tooth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was received by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

Providence has provided in Nature plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous, acid or mineral substance whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one 25 cent bottle will cure instantaneously? Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

Redington & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's

VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation,

Fever, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the pains having used them will use no others.

For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines,
A. L. SCOVEN & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, try them! Try them!

REDINGTON & CO.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

Sole Agents.

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By-Laws of Rush Valley Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1864, Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jocelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Heitz and Jas. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, *seriatim*, and adopted by the meeting:

ARTICLE 1ST. This district shall include that portion of territory, situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Beginning at a point on the northern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District, where it intersects the eastern line of Tooele county, to follow this line to the point of its intersection with the southern boundary line of West Mountain Mining District; thence along said line to its point of intersection with the one (114) hundred and fourteenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence along said 114th degree of longitude to the forty (41st) first parallel of latitude north; thence east to place of beginning. The same to be known as the "Rush Valley Mining District."

ARTICLE 2ND. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

ARTICLE 3RD. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4TH. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., if from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5TH. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

ARTICLE 6TH. Work done, or caused to be done by the owners in any tunnel, cut, shaft, water-ditch or privilege, in good faith for the benefit of any claim, shall be considered as done on the claim owned by said person or company.

ARTICLE 7TH. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8TH. Claims on gold surface displays shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

ARTICLE 9TH. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 10TH. Whenever two hundred (200) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging to be to the owners and their assigns, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties over after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be in writing and signed by all the owners and immunities of these laws.

ARTICLE 11TH. All notices of meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

ARTICLE 12TH. All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notice in at least three public places in the District or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, and publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case during at least twenty (20) days previous to each meeting during the object thereof.

ARTICLE 13TH. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the citizens of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless removed by the district, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14TH. He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor a fee not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided that a claim not to be located for less than one claim in conflict with a prior location. Should claims be all within ground.

on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each shareholder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

ARTICLE 15TH. The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

ARTICLE 16TH. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A, B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, B and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (\$1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 17TH. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided; That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

ARTICLE 18TH. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted.

On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned.

M. G. LEWIS
HENRY R. MILLER, Secretary.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Short and Nearest road to any of the above places.
HENRY R. MILLER, Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE —TO— EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

The great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Tuesday by mail,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in a comfortable horse-drawn coach, via B. & O. Elder, Cache Valley settlements and B. & O. Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Turkey coaches, and the balance of the way to East Bannack in stage coaches. Connections made at Bannack with stage to Virginia, Nevada and California cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

A collection for passage or information may be made to E. H. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent up to 25¢.

L. L. SMITH, Proprietor.

GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Food and Bachelors' board the price.

W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Notice.

Having been appointed by the Executive, the Recorder of the County of Carbon, I am prepared to receive applications for claims, and to record the same, at my office, in Bannack City, Idaho Territory, opposite the U. S. Court House.

W. C. GOODRICH, Recorder.

Co-Partnership Notice.

I have this day associated with me in business W. C. Goodrich, Fred and Andrew Good, in the business of coal and firewood, and the firm will be known as Goodrich & Co., located at Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

A. L. COE, April 25, 1865.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

6-8 per ton.

For information in regard to the coal bed at the above place, apply to the Telegraph Office at the above place.

W. C. GOODRICH.

Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

1875

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

and are constantly prepared to print, style, and execute with any amount of neatness at the office or at the home of the customer, and we give special attention to every order.

Our specimens of work can be seen at the office of the Daily Union Vedette, Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST

AND GILBERT, Wm. Gilbert, Salt Lake City.

Cyrus F. Gilbert, Bannack City.

GILBERT & SONS

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake City) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAWN, CALICO

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLLEN

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Jelliff

GILBERT & SONS

Box, H. H. LADAY, New York.

W. L. Halsey, S. L. C.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Bannack City, will pay the highest rate for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on

New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Portland, Oregon.

Victoria, British Columbia.

Foreign Currency and Exchange Rates in all parts of the world.

CLARK & CO. BANKERS

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN, GOLD DUST

and REFINED

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

Overdrawn with Bannack City, New York, and all other banks.

Bank of America, New York & Co., New York.

Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.

Bank of Commerce, New York.

Bank of England, London.

Bank of France, Paris.

Bank of Germany, Berlin.

Bank of Italy, Rome.

Bank of Japan, Yokohama.

Bank of Mexico, Mexico City.

Bank of the Netherlands, Amsterdam.

Bank of Prussia, Berlin.

Bank of Russia, St. Petersburg.

Bank of Sweden, Stockholm.

Bank of Switzerland, Zurich.

Bank of the United States, New York.

Bank of the West, San Francisco.

Bank of the World, New York.

Bank of the Empire, New York.

Bank of the City, New York.

Bank of the State, New York.

Bank of the Nation, New York.

Bank of the People, New York.

Bank of the Union, New York.

Bank of the Republic, New York.

Bank of the World, New York.

Bank of the Empire, New York.

Bank of the City, New York.

Bank of the State, New York.

By-Laws of the Mining District.

At a meeting of the miners of Rush Valley Mining District, held at the Government Reserve, (Rush Valley,) June 11th, 1884, Mr. M. G. Lewis was called to the Chair, and Henry R. Miller appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the objects of the meeting were to create a new Mining District within the limits of the West Mountain Mining District—elect a Recorder and establish By-Laws for the government of said District.

A Committee consisting of S. E. Jocelyn, E. C. Chase, A. Holm and J. W. Gibson, were appointed to draft By-Laws.

The following Laws having been presented by the Committee, were acted upon, seriatim, and adopted by the meeting:

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ARTICLE 2nd. The extent of a claim on any mineral vein, shall be two (200) hundred feet along the lode, with a width of one (100) hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, off-shoots, out-croppings, variations, and all the minerals and other valuables therein contained; and priority of location shall determine the ownership of all cross, or other leads traversing ground claimed under these laws. The discoverer and locator of a lead shall be entitled to one claim additional for discovery.

ARTICLE 3rd. No person shall hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase any number of claims may be held.

ARTICLE 4th. All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., from the discovery claim either way.

ARTICLE 5th. Each company shall do one faithful day's work on their claim each month; on a failure to do so, such claim or claims will be subject to re-location; provided, however, that should the company be prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, their claims shall not be forfeited; and provided further, that no claim belonging to a soldier shall be subject to re-location until six months shall have elapsed after his discharge from the service of the United States, unless he shall sign an agreement, or articles of incorporation, to the contrary.

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ARTICLE 7th. All claims shall be recorded within ten days after a notice of location shall have been posted thereon; but a notice filed for record in the Recorder's office, shall be considered in all cases equivalent to a record.

ARTICLE 8th. Claims on gold surface diggings shall be each two hundred (200) feet square.

ARTICLE 9th. Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred (500) feet for each location, and five hundred (500) feet additional for discovery; and in all other respects shall be subject to, and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these Laws.

ARTICLE 10th. Whenever three hundred (300) dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this District, the ground so claimed by said company shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the owners and their heirs, and the same shall not be subject to re-location by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment of the ground by the company, which shall be no construction after said ground shall have lain idle for one year, and except in cases where claims are in litigation.

ARTICLE 11th. All voters at meetings to regulate mining interests, shall be claim-owners in this District.

ARTICLE 12th. All meetings for the purpose of election, or changing these laws, must be called by posting written notices in at least three public places in the District or by publishing the same in some newspaper, printed in the Territory, said publication to be made by the Recorder, in either case, during at least twenty (20) days previous to such meeting, ending the object thereof.

ARTICLE 13th. There shall be a Recorder chosen from among the miners of the District, who shall hold his office during a term of one year, unless a successor be duly elected, which can only be done by a majority of the legal voters present at a meeting for that purpose.

ARTICLE 14th. He shall record all claims presented for that purpose, and be entitled to receive therefor, a sum not exceeding one dollar for each separate claim or company. Provided that he shall not be held liable for him to record any claim in conflict with a prior location, or shall endorse on all notices placed

on file in his office, the exact time of presentation for record. It shall be his duty (if required by the locator) to furnish each share holder with a certificate of his claim, attested by the seal of his office, for each of which he shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty (50) cents. Before recording any claim, he shall satisfy himself that no rights are infringed.

ARTICLE 15th. The records of all claims located in this District, and heretofore recorded under the laws of West Mountain District, shall be transcribed into the books of this District; but from the date of the adoption of these laws, such claims shall be in all respects, except as to dimensions, subject thereto.

ARTICLE 16th. The Recorder shall keep two series of books, in one of which to record all locations, and in the other, all transfers of claims in this district; to be styled "Book A, B and C, of Claims," and "Book A, B and C, of Transfers," in the latter of which he shall place on record all deeds of shares presented for that purpose, for which he shall be entitled to receive a sum not exceeding one (\$1) dollar in each case; and all such records, with the necessary revenue stamps affixed, shall be deemed legal evidence of sale or ownership, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 17th. All examinations of records shall be made in the presence of the Recorder or his deputy. When relieved, the Recorder shall turn over to his successor all books and papers pertaining to his office. He shall have a seal, and attest all acknowledgments and certificates made by him. Provided, That he may use his private seal until the proper seal of office shall be procured.

ARTICLE 18th. All records and copies thereof, properly certified, shall be legal evidence of their contents in all Courts in this Territory.

On motion, the District was declared established, and the By-Laws, as above, were adopted. On motion, Andrew Campbell was unanimously elected Recorder.

On motion, the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned. **M. G. LEWIS**, President. **HENRY R. MILLER**, Secretary.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS
To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise Mines and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest road to any of the above places.
NEEDS & GIBSON,
Proprietors Lower Ferry.
April 28, 1884

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE —TO— EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week. (Every Monday and Thursday by mail) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in specially four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—3 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Serrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.
E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory. Agent
April 27-1884 **L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.**

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. THORNTON. GOODRICH HOUSE, Bannack City, Idaho Territory.

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
Patronsage Solicited
April 18, 1884 **W. C. GOODRICH & CO.**

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. J. Mullins' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States.
April 18-1884 **PATRICK LYNCH.**

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled **Ransom & Co.**, instead of **Ranshoff Bros.**, as heretofore.
R. L. City, April 4th, 1884. **RANSOFF BROS.**

TELEGRAPH COAL BED. \$4 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.
Geo. W. CARLETON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1884. April 6

DAILY UNION VEDETTE

Book, Card, and Job

PRINTING

OFFICE.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of

PLAIN, FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

PRINTING

SUCH AS

HAND BILLS, BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,

CHECKS, MINING CERTIFICATES,

DRAFTS, PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS, WAY-BILLS,

VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS

CARDS, ETC., ETC.

And can successfully compete in price, style, and promptness with any establishment west of the Rocky, or east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and we guarantee satisfaction with every order.

Specimens of work can be seen at the office of the "Daily Union Vedette," Camp Douglas, W. T.

FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST!!

Amos Gilson, Wm. Gilson, Salt Lake City. Cyrus F. Gilson, Bannack City, Idaho Terr.

GILBERT & SONS,

(Late "Abel Gilbert," next door to Salt Lake House) are now receiving the most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

of

GENERAL ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,

Ever offered in the Territory, consisting of

SILKS, FRENCH LAUNES, CALICOES,

CHAMBRAY, COTTON, WOOLEN &

MIXED FABRICS, FLANNELS,

AND OTHER STAPLES,

Selected to suit this market.

ALSO: A LARGE AND

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

Groceries, Hardware,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

And the finest assortment of late style

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Ever offered for sale here.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 18 **GILBERT & SONS.**

Buy, M. HOLLADAY, N. W. York. W. L. HOLLADAY, S. S. L. City.

HOLLADAY & HALSEY, BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency

sold on New York.

San Francisco, Cal.

Virginia City, Idaho.

Denver City, Colorado.

Atchison, Kansas.

Portland, Oregon and

Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage, Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

April 18 **Clark & Co.,**

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York;

Clark & Co., Livermore; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Gidder's Building, Great Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE.

Good Horse, Brain Books and

Stationery, at the U. & A. Adams

Store, Salt Lake City.